

to wheat, oats and clover, and hence might be made a very choice stock farm; corn and fodder have also been grown to advantage. I would also sell six or eight good milks, two magnificent brood mares, with colts; also the stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c, and all the farming implements, consisting of a wagon, carts, and other farming utensils.

If any one desiring to purchase may examine the premises on application to Mr. Blair H. Ernes, on the farm, who will show it, and the lines around it. Terms will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser. Address,

N. N. NIXON,
Leaurville, N. G.
Or, C. B. R. MOORE,
Wilmington, N. C.

nburg, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.—sep 14-d36

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

When the history of this war shall come to be written, he who shall combine the most of personal history, will have succeeded best in handing down to posterity a correct representation of the times through which we are passing. A mere recital of the brilliant victories of our armies—and of the splendid military successes of Lee and Beauregard, of Stonewall Jackson, Forrest, Johnston, Hood, Taylor and the many others of our illustrious leaders whose names deserve to be embalmed in perpetual remembrance, will fail to convey the most thrilling and interesting portions of this eventful year. But the historian who can record the most of the thousand events that have occurred, illustrative of the untold valor of the private soldiers, the firm, undaunted heroism of the brave women, and the courage of even the youth of the land, in the face of a barbarous foe, that has visited, tyranny, cruelty and wrong upon them in every way that devilish malignity could invent, will reflect the best mirror of the times.

A biographical history of these stirring times, will be the work most needed and sought for. "The historian presents us with a mere skeleton of history. The biographer supplies the flesh and blood."

To prepare such a book, it will be necessary that the writer be supplied with material, private and personal, out of which to weave the story of our wrongs, our sufferings, our endurance, resistance and success, and that will depict in their true and real light the atrocities and barbarism of our cruel and unprincipled foe.

In meeting and resisting those wicked acts of the enemy, many evidences of heroism, devotion and courage have been exhibited by disabled soldiers, by preachers of the gospel, by matrons and maidens, by old men and boys—and many such have in various ways, often at great personal hardship and peril, rendered signal service to their country, and entitled themselves to prominent and grateful remembrance in the historical records of this war. These are jewels in the coronal of our nation's honor too bright to be lost, and it should be the business of every one to write full narratives of all such as come to their knowledge, for preservation, and forward them to the department of "War of Honor" in the Adjutant General's office of this State, where, with the other valuable personal history there collected, they will be kept for the use of him who shall write the history of North Carolina's part in the sanguinary struggle for liberty and honor.

From Newbern.

We learn from our Kinston Correspondent, that Yankee deserters from Newbern say that the enemy's fleet is now rendezvousing in force at Beaufort harbor, preparatory for an attack upon Wilmington. Sixty vessels of various classes have already arrived, and more or less are coming in port every day. Our correspondent writes—"I give this as Yankee news. My opinion is, that this movement of the Yankee fleet in Beaufort harbor is not intended for an attack upon Wilmington, but merely to relieve the blockade squadron now off the mouth of Cape Fear. However, we shall soon see what we shall see."

Amongst the old citizens of Newbern, who have fallen victims to the yellow fever that is now raging in all its fury at Newbern, Beaufort and Morehead City, our correspondent gives the names of James Ward, Isaac Ramsey, John F. Jones and Henry Clay Jones. "The latter is well known as a lawyer of Newbern. He left that place on his occupation by the enemy, and a year or so since returned under disagreeable circumstances, it was said; since which time he has been practicing Yankee law before the Yankee Provost courts."

The man who craves for the stoppage of the war on our part without a corresponding disposition on the part of the enemy to stop it, is not only an enemy to his country but an enemy to himself. If he would save his property and himself from beggary and vagabondism, it is his duty to aid and strengthen the arms of his government by every means in his power. He only precipitates the evil day by his crying, and will curse himself for his folly when that evil day comes. No; if we would save our property, our liberty and ourselves from ruin, we must, as did the Spaniards during the French invasion, rise up en masse and drive the enemy from our soil.

We have received from a correspondent, a copy of a General Order—that "in consequence of the disgraceful behavior of —, it will be marched to the rear in disgrace, as unworthy of association with gallant men."

We decline publishing the order, or giving the name of the —, but deem it but just to our own State Troops to say, that the order was not formulated against North Carolina soldiers. It is a terrible disgrace, but was doubtless called for by the frequent shameful acts of which the command had been guilty. May it have a salutary lesson.

"OUR OWN PRIMER."—The publishers, Messrs. Sterling, Campbell & Albright, have sent us a copy of their stereotyped edition of the above little book, which shows very marked progress in the business of book publishing.

The War News.

The Richmond papers of Monday contain intelligence of the interest from the operations around Richmond and in the Valley.

The Richmond *Whig* contains complaints of Gen. Lee's modesty in his despatch concerning the fight below that city on last Thursday, which it says was "a great victory" instead of a merely every day affair, as the despatch of Gen. Lee might induce us to suppose. The *Whig* says:

We have not often gained a greater, during the whole war, if the slaughter of the enemy be a test of the completeness of a triumph. Our own loss was small beyond any example which we can call to mind, except that of New Orleans in 1815, scarcely amounting to one hundred, all told. The attempt of the enemy was made upon a plan deliberately formed and matured. It was of a most formidable character, and had no doubt of succeeding. All Tuesday night he was passing over troops from the Southside, and all day Wednesday was occupied in bringing them up to the position they were to occupy preparatory to the assault. Early Thursday morning heavy bodies of infantry moved up the Charles City road, which formed the right of the enemy, and, simultaneously, a strong force moved on the Darlington road, which was his extreme left. The field of battle lay between the two roads. The advance of the enemy having been checked about two miles in front of our main works, he began to deploy his forces in the neighborhood of the Charles City road. The battle began at 7 o'clock in the morning, and did not terminate until four in the evening. It bore the same unvarying character throughout. The enemy attempted no manœuvre, either by his wings or centre. His strategy consisted in directing heavy masses upon our breastworks, with the desperate hope of breaking through them, and capturing the men and guns. In every one of these attempts he was repulsed with severe slaughter. Persons who saw the fields of Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor, declare that they presented no more frightful picture of destruction than this field. The men made drunk for the occasion, having been supplied with whiskey, and many of them, we have no doubt, to trust to the bayonet alone. But their hearts invariably failed them when they arrived within forty yards. Nothing could brave the terrific fire to which they were exposed, and they gave way, on each occasion, before they could be near the goal. At last, about four o'clock, they made a grand effort, and were repulsed with such a fire, that they broke and fled in the wildest confusion. Our victory was complete. They left not only their dead, but many of their wounded, also, in our hands.

We have heard no estimate made of the enemy's loss in this most sanguinary conflict by any person having official authority; but, comparing it with Cold Harbor, we entertain no doubt that it numbered thousands in killed, wounded and missing.

ANOTHER VICTORY ON THURSDAY.

The *Whig* also says: While our troops East of this city were engaged in inflicting a bloody chastisement on the enemy, last Thursday, Early's men in the Valley were performing a similar service for the thieves and incendiaries under Sheridan. They fell upon the villains at Fisher's Hill, routed and sent them flying down the Valley, pursuing and scourging them through Strasburg and across Cedar Creek, a distance of some 10 or 12 miles. We have no details of the affair, but we may be sure that the defenders of the Valley, its avengers now, were but little restrained in the blows they struck by any feeling of mercy. If the memory of thousands of desolated homes made them deaf to the cry for quarter, they committed no crime in which the country is not willing to make itself an accomplice by justifying and applauding. Sheridan's robbers and firebrands are entitled to the mercy men show to wolves; no more. We hope to hear of but few prisoners.

It is stated that two corps (the 19th and 6th) of Sheridan's army have crossed to the East of the Blue Ridge, for the purpose of reinforcing Grant, either by uniting with the army of the North, or by a combined movement on Richmond from the North. Some doubt is thrown over the statement by the conflicting accounts as to the Gap at which they crossed. If such a movement was in progress it is not unlikely it has been defeated and the corps or a portion of them ordered back to the Valley to save those who remained from further disaster, and prevent Early from again crossing the Potomac. This would be only a repetition of what occurred in the Spring of 1862, when Jackson by routing Banks compelled troops that were on the way to form a junction with McClellan at Hanover C. H., to face about and hurry to the Valley. But if the detached corps are not turned back, the means will not be wanting to meet them wherever they show themselves.

Altogether, Thursday, the 18th October, was a glorious day for us, and deserves to be marked with white in the Confederate annals. The campaign of 1864 promises to close with victory still adhering to our banners.

The *Sentinel* says of this same affair: There has been another fight in the Valley, in which General Early has been victorious. Sheridan having sent two divisions of his army through Chester Gap, to the east side of the Blue Ridge, Early attacked him near Fisher's Hill, routed his forces, and drove him through Strasburg. At last accounts General Early's main force was at Fisher's Hill, three miles south of Strasburg. Chester Gap is about eight miles south of Manassas Gap, and about eighteen miles east of Strasburg. The fight occurred Thursday.

WILMINGTON.

The Examiner has the following: The reported sinking of the Yankee gunboat Nippon, by a shell thrown from one of our batteries or forts below Wilmington, is based upon the statement of the captain of a Confederate vessel, which has just arrived in port. It is to be hoped that our gunners will be equally accurate in their aim when the Yankee fleet, now at Fortress Monroe and almost ready to sail, shall make its appearance. A young gentleman just arrived from Norfolk informs us that the fleet is to be commanded by Commodore Porter, and not by Farragut. The officers make no secret of the destination of the fleet. They say they do not care to capture Wilmington at present; all they want is to get possession of the forts as they have done at Mobile. Our informant left Norfolk more than a week ago, and the fleet was then very nearly ready for sea.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We have good authority for saying "that the cartel has been to a certain extent, resumed. Arrangements have been made to exchange immediately ten thousand of the

Yankee prisoners in Georgia. Savannah is the point of exchange, and Captain Hatch will leave in a few days for that city to superintend the whole affair. This news will carry gladness to myriads of Southern fire-eaters. Let us pray that it may be the prelude to the exchange of every one of our poor fellows who have so long been languishing in Northern dungeons.

THE YANKEES ADVANCING TOWARDS WELDON. We heard, upon what we regard as excellent authority, that a considerable Yankee force, consisting of infantry, cavalry and three pieces of artillery, are advancing from Norfolk up the Seaboard and Roanoke road towards Weldon. Their object may be readily surmised. We presume, however, that they will probably find that rebel soldiers are sometimes on the lookout in that section. So says the *Whig*.

GEORGIA.

The Examiner says nothing authentic has been received from Georgia in several days. Stanton's telegrams in regard to our repulse at Atlanta are no more to be relied on than the Yankee account of elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, which came out the morning after the election, and were prepared expressly for the European steamer which sailed that day. The truth is, we have had nothing official from Georgia since Hood's despatch, announcing that General Stewart had turned ten miles of the railroad in rear of Atlanta. A Macon paper says the reported capture of Rome, with its negro garrison, is a canard. We have also reason to think that the mysterious affair about a Confederate success at Altoona, which the War Department wisely (for once) suppressed, is no more reliable than the canard about Rome. Movements of vital importance are no doubt taking place in Georgia, but our army being now beyond the reach of telegraph, we can of course have no direct and speedy communication with it. General Beauregard has by this time joined General Hood, and the country will at last have the benefit of a large and well cultivated military intellect. A few hours may bring intelligence which will relieve the natural suspense of the country in regard to the situation of affairs in Georgia. We may now reasonably hope for good tidings from that hitherto unhappy quarter.

FROM FLORIDA.

We have some reliable particulars of the late raid upon Marianna, in Florida, under General Ashborth. This General paid dearly for his trip. He has got back with three wounds on his person; one in the arm, which is to be amputated, one in the shoulder, and a third in the lower jaw, knocking out several teeth. He lost 29 men killed and 75 were brought back wounded. His spoils were three hundred head of cattle. At Marianna the people fought him bravely, even the women taking a hand and firing at him from the windows of the houses and a church. Ashborth ordered the 1st Maine cavalry to charge, and they refused. He then put himself at the head of another regiment, charged, and was shot down. He encountered nothing but home guard and women at Marianna. The church was burned. The casualties among our own people at Marianna are reported at six killed and seven wounded.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The Express of Monday, says: The situation on the Petersburg line is unchanged. The enemy at no point, as well as can be ascertained, shows any disposition to move. On the right, but lately the scene of active operations, and where but recently the resumption of hostilities was apprehended, the Yankees are as quiet as they are on the left, and apparently, no engagement is imminent. His operations on the north side of the James, before he precipitated affairs here, lie in his available troops there, and not a sufficient number here to insure success in any movement of importance.

Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, the Yankees in pursuit of their policy of waste destruction, burned the large barn on Mr. Jas. Smith's farm, southwest of the city.

SEND BOXES TO THE SOLDIERS.—The Salisbury *Watchman* publishes a letter from a son in the army to his father, stating that though the troops were in very good spirits he had heard complaints that the people at home seemed to have forgotten them, since they sent so few boxes of eatables to the army. Of course this is a mistake—the people at home cannot forget their husbands, sons and brothers who are enduring the dangers and hardships of the camp for their sakes. It is not forgetfulness, but rather the difficulty and expense of getting boxes transported that causes so few to reach the army. Still, in the hope that all difficulties will be surmounted, we refer to the letter, which the *Watchman* says, draw forth, in the neighborhood where it was first read, one hundred boxes to go to the army. The generous son did not write for himself, but begged that something might be sent also to those who had no friends able to supply them. "It is hard for a man (says he) to stand and see others get boxes and good things from friends and get none, when he has done so much and is entitled to them." This has been the hardest campaign that men ever endured, and when they toil and labor so hard it is very encouraging to them to receive nice things from home occasionally—it shows them that they are not forgotten—the great rush after Confederate money. "Nothing would encourage and recuperate the spirits of the soldiers so much,"—*Fay Obs.*

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.—One remark in Gen. Cobb's speech, at the public meeting in Macon, brought down loud and long continued applause, interrupting his address for some time. He said: "We have long been accustomed to regard the Yankees as the meanest and most infamous people on earth. This is a mistake, and I must beg even the Yankees pardon for misrepresenting them. There are some meaner and more infamous still, and they are those who are willing to go back and live with the Yankees."

We regret to learn that Capt. J. W. Brown of company I, 47th regiment of this county, died recently in Richmond, from a wound received at Ream's Station. Capt. B. was an excellent officer, and had seen much service.

Maj. George W. Wray, of Gen. Magrader's Staff, died recently and was buried at Galveston. Maj. Wray was a native of Hampton, Va. His family resides in Warren county, in this State.

Movements of Hood's Army.

(Special to Selma Reporter.)

Oxford, Oct. 10.

Col. Barry, 38th Mississippi, of Sear's brigade, has just arrived. He was wounded at Altoona on Wednesday. French's division attacked that place and carried everything but two redoubts on an eminence. Our loss about four hundred. The enemy's more, as we captured in the earthworks between three and four hundred prisoners.

The place had been largely reinforced the night before the attack. Colonel Clarke, of the 46th Mississippi, and Major Waddell, of the 3d and 5th Missouri, were killed. Major Parton, of the 36th Mississippi, was wounded.

Our wounded were along with the army, and will no doubt be sent from it to Blue Mountain.

Hood's army was moving north, in the finest of spirits, and no doubt crossed the Etowah, or Hightower, on Friday. No troops but French's division were engaged at Altoona. Sherman's advance was reported at Kenesaw Mountain on Thursday.

Corporal J. White, of Col. Meade's regiment of cavalry, furnishes me the following copy of a dispatch, which he says was from Buford to Cobb, an officer coming this side of the Tennessee River. He received this last Monday, six miles northeast of Huntsville. He crossed the river on Tuesday near Whitehouse.

[COPY OF DISPATCH.]

"Forrest is on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

"Three hundred men, under Buford, have Huntsville. The Yankees would not surrender the forts at that place.

"The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad has been torn up from beyond Shelbyville to Winchester.

"The Memphis and Charleston railroad has been torn up from Mooreville, twenty miles south of Huntsville, to Point Rock station in Jackson county. It was torn up through Huntsville, where the machine shops were destroyed. The Yankees returned to the forts after a portion of them were captured.

"The Nashville and Decatur Road has been torn up from Decatur to Duck River.

"Forrest has captured in all ten thousand prisoners, including two companies of Tories, commanded by Captains Harris and Dickey, deserters from our army."

I consider the above semi-official and in the main true. W. C. F.

Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1862.

COUNTIES.	YANCEY.	JOHNSON.	VANCE.	HOLDEN.
Albemarle	970	173	780	220
Alexander	749	115	341	219
Ashe	826	108	889	30
Alleghany	227	12	279	38
Ashe	648	16	597	58
Beaufort	634	102	734	39
Bertie	535	105	240	174
Bladen	332	844	724	77
Brunswick	316	204	592	19
Burke	886	289	681	159
Cabarrus	1,322	274	843	235
Catawba	537	504	740	85
Caldwell	888	40	548	86
Camden	127	18	101	
Carteret				
Caswell	540	270	907	82
Catawba	695	555	887	42
Chatham	1,618	127	1,209	640
Cumberland	1,015	864	1,434	199
Crawford				
Cuclawson				
Clay	278	88	169	95
Cleveland	523	575	1,127	137
Columbus	297	496	463	116
Craven	117	112	539	11
Currituck	31	14	271	
Darke	736	132	643	123
Duplin	100	961	985	65
Davidson	1,368	162	892	501
Edgecombe	118	508	999	8
Franklin	625	378	863	60
Forsyth	1,871	244	700	672
Gaston	279	427	612	269
Gates				
Guilford	1,977	74	1,200	896
Granville	942	445	1,199	385
Greene	330	124	244	204
Halifax	451	533	1,076	8
Harnett	414	204	432	221
Haywood				
Hen & Trans	1,208	82	600	346
Herford	190	61	605	8
Hyde	287	15	517	
Jackson	1,544	161	1,106	97
Johnston	1,000	194	375	61
Jones	62	29	183	9
Lenoir	267	140	636	80
Lincoln	605	367	566	104
Macon				
Madison	619	165	271	59
Martin	282	230	625	35
McDowell	728	104	478	46
Mecklenburg	425	1,385	1,708	113
Montgomery	227	18	381	245
Moore	1,060	120	687	466
Nash	317	282	573	105
New Hanover	287	1,237	1,641	50
Northampton	333	309	828	15
Orange	1,451	362	1,321	227
Onslow	342	293	527	119
Pasquotank	163	20	317	10
Perquimans	85	18	388	40
Peters	559	191	721	78
Pitt	649	229	793	48
Polk				
Randolph	1,357	55	643	863
Rowan	1,345	407	1,348	67
Richmond	684	97	588	203
Robeson	931	320	1,108	181
Rockingham	559	273	960	149
Rutherford	1,147	287	799	379
Sampson	463	704	873	172
Stanly	943	10	445	199
Stokes	653	82	501	249
Surry	658	204	484	336
Tyrrell				
Union	556	417	879	122
Wake	2,269	489	1,581	1,274
Wayne	708	466	869	144
Warren	174	464	776	16
Washington				
Wilkes	422	62	272	95
Wilson	1,615	76	634	567
Yadkin	158	466	642	57
Yan & Mitchell	1,172	68	583	246
Sampson, Fort	186	872	89	
Pender				
Tyrrell, 17th				
Regt. N. C. T.				
Tyrrell, 40th				
Regt. N. C. T.				
3d N. C. Battery				
Light Artillery				
	54,423	20,448	58,070	14,491
	20,448		14,491	
Vance's maj.	38,975		43,579	

The Convention of All the States.

The Richmond *Examiner*, in a leading article, takes to task Messrs. Stephens and Boyce, who have advocated the "immoderate" proposition of a Convention of all the States, and in its own peculiar vein of satire, depicts the mighty Convention, with the South Carolina delegates sitting cheek by jowl with Banks, Sumner, Everett and Beas Butler. For the entertainment of our readers, we make the following extracts from the *Examiner's* article:

A southern man, Mr. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, gives, or seems to give his assent, to the monstrous proposal. "To such a convention of the States I should have no objection as a peaceful conference, and interchange of views between equal and Sovereign Powers." Mr. Stephens, however, probably thinks it wise, with some political view or other, to encourage the idea, knowing the thing to be impossible. Perhaps he supposes that the apparent reception and entertainment of the suggestion at the South might act favorably on the efforts of the Democratic party, that is the Peace party, at the North.

Possibly the same explanation may account for the letter of Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, to the President, wherein he most warmly urges—or seems to urge—the President to meet this action of the Chicago Convention, by declaring his willingness for an armistice and a Convention of all the States, &c. "I think," says Mr. Boyce, "that action (namely the action of the Chicago meeting) demands a favorable response from our government." And the honorable gentleman carries the joke so far, in his artful design of encouraging Yankee peace men, as to effect a kind of enthusiasm for their noble idea of a Convention. "Imagine," he cries, "this grand Council of States in the act of convening, after the people of every where in peaceful possession of their right to elect their ambassadors, had done so. What a sublime spectacle! There would be nothing to compare with it in moral grandeur in ancient or modern times," &c.

Well, imagine it. Let us also try to conceive, if the human imagination can, this proposed august convocation. A very vast "wigwam" huger than the Coliseum, is erected with circling tiers of seats for myriads of spectators; for it is to be a highly imposing assembly—never was the like "in all creation," (as Yankee boast which this time will be true), and as we have astonished mankind by our war, so we are to dazzle them by a Peace which shall be the envy and despair of all nations. Of course there will be a mighty throng of ladies from the several States—for none have a deeper interest in the result, nor a more legitimate curiosity to behold so many men of immortal names assembled on the grandest occasion in history—up to this date. The solemn assemblage, pregnant with the destiny of a hemisphere, is opened. The heart of the vast multitude beats high, and its breath comes quick as the Deities enter. Arrive the representatives of South Carolina; they take their seats, with courteous greetings, beside the honorable gentlemen from Massachusetts; and the "Bay State" has, of course, sent her greatest men—there sits Banks, late commanding general at New Orleans, in civil attire, for all swords are sheathed, or turned into plowshares or garden pens. At a slight of him, perhaps, one of our Louisiana delegates cannot but think sadly of his house and plantation sacked and burned on Red River, and his children shipped off and landed, homeless refugees on the bare strand of Pascagoula, by order of that Banks; but he represses such thoughts; they must not be indulged on this joyful day; for this, look you, is a day of peace on earth and good will unto men. On the same bench you recognize also the calm, statesmanship-like visage of Sumner, who formerly, in the bitterness of his heart and soreness of his head, termed us Southerners, the "unsubstantiated barbarians." He is all smiles to day, "as he looks on his Southern brethren, for he says within himself, Now I know that the Lord hath delivered them into my hands. Behold also the lofty brow of mellifluous Everett, who conjured the very old women of Massachusetts, if they could do no better, to stab us with their knitting-needles; and Benjamin Butler, whose wholesome discipline tamed the spirit of the New Orleans women, and put a bit between the teeth of clergymen of Norfolk. And now all eyes are eagerly bent to gaze, as through another Joorile in the proud Virginians, holding their heads somewhat high at first; but soon they look more humble, when they find their allotted chairs beside the representatives of "Pierpont" Virginia, (for this, you remember, is a Convention of all the "States.") Dr. Rucker and General Hunter politely greet the gentlemen from the Eastern fragment of the Old Dominion; and as the last named commanding general is announced, there is a movement amongst the Virginia ladies in the auditory; they begin to inspect curiously, through *tormentes*, the jewellery, which graces the arms and necks of the fair daughters of New England, seated near by—and fancy that they recognize certain chains and bracelets. Some may even shiver and shudder and hardly suppress a sob, when they see the man who burned their houses over their heads, and can almost fancy they hear again the roar of the flames bringing their roof-trees crashing down upon the hearth. Delegates from Hahn's new "State" of Louisiana (some of them colored gentlemen) fraternally meet planters from the "coast," whose plantations have been leased to Yankee agriculturists. As Ohio representatives take their seats, speculators from Tennessee perhaps think upon John Morgan and his staff, with their heads cropped, in the prison-dress of the penitentiary. Not a Northern delegate who enters but calls up to some Georgian or North Carolinian spectator the memory of desolated homes and murder-shrieks rising from burning towns and the wail of violated virgins tearing their hair, until, by the time the Convention is called to order, the whole atmosphere seems laden with curses and lamentations, and the moaning of a hundred thousand ghosts crying aloud for vengeance.

Then the parson rises to open the proceedings with prayer. But it is best to stop here, lest we verge on blasphemy; for what form of prayer will serve his turn?

BRIG. GEN. CABELL.—The Danville (Va.) *Appeal* regrets to learn that among the officers killed in the late engagement at Pilot Knob, Missouri, was Brig. Gen. Lewis Cabell. He was a son of the late Gen. B. W. S. Cabell of Pittsylvania county, and was well known in Danville. He received a military education at West Point.

WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINIANS AT FORT DELAWARE ON THE 18TH INST.—Capt. M. C. Wheeler and J. McLeod Turner; Lieut. R. S. Mitchell, E. W. Dorsey, Willis Whitaker, D. A. Coon, A. A. Catley, J. C. Cowper.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TOWNSEND, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern Accounts from Missouri.

MOBILE, Oct. 17.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser*, from Seneca, says the St. Louis Republics of the 11th and 12th, have been recaptured. They say that Price retired without attacking Jefferson City and went westward to the neighborhood of Brownsville. Two thousand of his men crossed the Missouri, supposed to operate on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Price was making a clean sweep of the Pacific Railroad. He had